HON. J. B. UNDERWOOD

of from First Page. ap cities and towns, and in conog establishments and the s. I need only point you to the il advance on this point. Louisid be shead of Cincinnati, had en a playe in Kentucky.

e, genilemen, state the provisions ermed apon the subject of slavery. on of slaves into our State, with a view manent settlement, shall be prohibited. all not object to transient persons bringing with them their servants who are slaves, or muring through our State with slaves,

In the second place, I wish the further emanrightion of slaves, allowing them to remeta as persons in the State, prohibited. I wish all future emancipations to be connected with

In the third and last place, I desire that the legislative department shall be required to profor the organisation of a colonisation saciety which shall have power to receive and holo all slaves that may be purchased by, or volunarily conveyed to the society. The slaves so used or conveyed, and their increase, to colonised beyond the limits of Kenincks m time to time, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislaare, whenever the funds arising from their laber shall enable the society to do it.

If me first proposition becomes part of the tion from importations would cesse. I would enforce the observance of this rule, should it be adopted, by forfeiting and transferring to the colonisation society all slaves imported in viola-

By the second proposition should it prevail the rapid fuctease of our free negro population would be arrested. The elevation of the fre argre to social and political equality is imposelde so long as he remains with us. To retain a formed race who could never indulge the highest and nuclest aspirations of our nature, becase the door to their gratification is shut perer to be opened, would be to entail degrada ties and excite to the perpetration of crime .-This is proved by past experience. I therefore regard the separation of the two races as necessary to the happeness, prosperity, and elevation of each. I aprax of masses and not individue exceptions. By the census of 1840, we have 317 free pe-ple of color. In 1830, we had 4.515 It inus appears that the ratio of increase in this class of our population was much greater in ten years than it was with the free whites and slaves. This was doubtless owing to the spirit of emancipation operating upon the heartof our propie. Often by deeds, and more fre quently by wills, slaves are manamitted. The telgous and benevolent sentiments of many ters are opposed to the institution of slavery Phousands believe that the laws of love and justice prescribed in the gospel of Christ condemn the institution. So long as the precents. Love thy neig bor as thyself," and "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." are respected and reverenced among men, we may expect musters to emancipute their sigres. I am not competent, nor de I intento cularge on the Bible aspect of slavery. If God be against the institution, in his own time he will so move the hearts of masters as to lib. erale every slave to Kentucky. No other human ageacy is necessary than to provide the mode which it can be done most advantageousy to both master and slave. I think the goverament will have discharged its duty by presenting to the slaveholder a practical scheme by which the two races can be senarated and one of them colonised in the land of their fathers My araposition to probabil emuncinations in fu for the purpose of aiding in the accomplishupon the face of the earth. I wish to leave then to their own reflections and volution, being my accumulating which must end in the liberation The only question is, shall be be only half a freeman, remaining with us, or

wholly free when removed to Africa. My third proposition requires the establishment of a Colombatton Society, which, in its perations, shall be governed by the legislature. propose that this society shall be wested with ower to receive all slaves voluntarily surrepsered, and also with authority to purchase staves for the purpose of colonising them .-Many masters might be willing to sell their slaves to the Society at reduced prices, to be paid from the labor of the slaves before they were colouised. I wish to secure the privilege of making such arrangements. About twenty years since I prepared a bill proposing to incorporate a Colouisarion Society with these powers. It was submitted to the legislature, but not passed, owing probably to the intermed-

ding spirit of Northern abolition. I have now presented and briefly explained my plan. No one can object to it upon the ground that it interferes with vested rights. It is enves every master at liberty to hold all his slaves and their increase until his interest or convictions of duty induces him to part with ate what I favored in public speeches published and circulated twenty years ago. How and why have I given off-nce to any part of my fellow-citizens? Is it because I do not tamely acquiesce in the auggestions of a platform now shandoned by its original supporters? What right has a thousandth part of the voters of Kentucky to prescribe limits within which the convention shall act? Does not the attempt sever dictation, and can it be tolerated in a republie? No, no. The whole frame of our State government is now open for the inspection of he people, and wherever they discover a decayed or unsound piece of timber, it is their or

duty to exclude it from the new building. sestion of slavery note is ill-timed, and should ot be permitted to interfere with the consideration of other questions of reform which the opic contemplated in culling a convention shall decide that the reform which the friends of emancipation desire to make was not the contending motive with a majority of those who voted for the convention? If the present e not a suitable time, when are we to later thange thoughts and opinions upon the subject ecision be left to the advocates of slavery very movement they make indicates clearly In the following fifty-two counties, to wit: Allen, Bracken, Breathitt, Ballard, Butier, Campbell, Carroll, Casey, Ciloton, Carter, Crittenson, Kenton Knox, Larne, Letcher, Laurel, Lew-

allowance for slaveholding widows and minors, dicial and subordinate executive officers to show did not then equal one in four. This proportion has diminished since. In addition to these facts, when we reflect that there are thousands of slaveholding voters who are tired of the institution, it must be regarded in bad taste, if not adjoining States who may be sent off for their Scott: "When the people get damned wrong, crimes, and to bring them and locate them they will get right." nougst us. In the perpetration of new feloch things?

a of our free colored population will be the sation society clothed with powers such as 1 | another convention or by revolution. ave mentioned as a substitute.

Foreseeing the defficulty of making a new conjeving that the election of judicial and exin in good, I was averse to the experiment of ses the new constitution so perfect the 1 I can ough to select the best lawyer for a judge or ske him lean on the one side or the other in discharge of his official duties; because it d criminations, and because it will foment w aufficiently violent to endanger the perpety of the republic.

You cannot prevent the judge, when A and one was his friend and the other his oppoat in the canvans. If the presiding judge be andidate for re-election, as litigants appear g which has influence and which none; that t the temptation?

the admiration of the world. By colonisation, before the el ction? Thus there is eminent dan- leave their musters unrestrained by constitution excited electioneering campaign. In high rty times, we should have all the appellate higs or Democrats or Republicans or Locoos or of some other name, used to classify d designate party associations. But, while eve decisions precisely opposite; and, before ment will be so gradual that no one will be disese jarring and conflicting decisious could be turbed by it.

them. There is no constraint. I only reiter- it the judge decided in his favor, then the oppo- article of my faith. ext election.

e consequence of such a system.

mosities destructive of the harmony and hapiness of society?

There is less reason for electing mere executhe mass of citizens in selecting one man in to my countrymen and Providence. preference to another, to act as clerk, or sheriff constable, if all the candidates are capable and faithful? What difference does it make whether A or B as sheriff or constable serves the writ or warrant and collects the debt? They have no discretion. A plain rule of law preity to indemnify individuals and the public stster influences which electioneering preju tices and partialities engendered, that it was abandoned in our present constitution.

There seems to be no other reason assigned That time will never come, if the for electing judges, sheriffs, &c., than that the buried on farms, and in the open prairie, or those people are as capable of electing these as they who were carried to the opposite shore and burier the design to fortify every avenue through which Legislature. There is a wide difference in fled from the city, and died away from home. the institution can be assailed and to suppress principle, which to me is obvious, and which, t . We yesterday heard it stated from the pulpit, by discussion not only now, but foreper. It is to apprehend, is generally overlocked. In a re-Vain to attempt to suppress di-cu-sion. The public, both constitutional and statute law slave question has already become the question | should conform to public sentiment. Represeuof questions, and has thrown all others in the latives of the people must be elected to make shade. The continuance of slavery depends constitutions and to legislate in accordance apon the will of those who do not own slaves with constitutional provisions. The principles city have been carried off by that fell destroyer, den, Calloway, Clay, Edmonson, Estill, Floyd our provided in the constitution itself. Other that at least one half of this vast number were fleming, Gallatin, Graves, Greenup, Grant, laws may be changed as often as the Legislature parents, and in a vast many instances, both the Grayson, Hardin, Hancock, Harlan, Hart, John- mets. To infuse the public sentiment into the Constitution and laws, cannot be done except 16, Lawrence, Muhlemburg, Marshall, McCrack. by agents who are instructed and understand en, Mouroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Owen, Ohio, what public sentiment is. This is best done Owsley, Perry, Palaski, Pike, Pendleton, Rock- when those who wish to represent the people in castle, Russell, Trimble, Wayne and Whitley, the law-making department honestly declare there are more votes in each county than there as candidates their sentiments and opinions in are slaves. A report made by Mr. Todd, Sens. regard to all questions of public interest. After 3, 1849, says: for from Fayette, to the last legislature, shows this is done, those who are elected by the people that these counties contained 55,696 voters, and are thereby instructed to carry out the principles only 31,535 slaves. From the same report it advocated in the canvass. Popular elections, appears that the following eight counties, to therefore, of those who represent the people in wit: Adeir, Anderson, Bullitt, Breckinridge, the law-making or legislative department con-Fulton, Hopkins, Hickman, and Livingston, stitute the essence of a republic. Besides, legstitute the essence of a republic. Besides, legcontain 9.592 voters and 10.155 slaves, being a
small excess of slaves, but on the average not
190 to the county. Add these to the other fiftytwo counties and we have sixty counties of the
State which contain 68.088 voters and only
41,600 slaves. I cannot ascertain what proportion of these voters own slaves with precise
accuracy. But I have a table before me, made
out by the second Auditor for the year 1843,
(since which time there cannot have been as a
situte the essence of a republic. Besides, legislative representatives are generally vested with
a large share of discretion, and must often act
without instructions from their constituents.—
The Governor, although at the head of the executive department, whenever a qualified or
absolute veto is given him, represents the people in making the laws. In dispensing repri-ves
and pardons he should consult public sentiment
and be ruled by it. The Governor, therefore, as
well as members of the Legislature, should be
children for the year 1843,
(since which time there cannot have been any

it is manifest that the voters who owned slaves the danger which threatens of running into

extremes, If the new constitution shell contain the "open clause," or right to amend by submitting specific amendments to the people, so that we can speedily rid ourselves of an elective judiciaanti-republican, for a small minority to tell the rv or anything clse we may dislike, after it has masses they ought not to discuss or agitate the been tested by experience, my objections to these subject! Such persons should recollect that injurious innovations will not weigh so heavily. others conceive their interests are at stake. It I have full faith in the maxim of that honest is no trifling matter to import slaves from the patriot and noble old soldier, Gen. Charles

But suppose the new constitution contains no the non-slaveholder has no guarantee that "open clause" - suppose it perpetuates the inwill not be the sufferer. And should the stitution of slavery and provides for theelection lave be convicted and hung for atson, or burg- of all judicial and executive officers-will it be ary, or rape, or murder, the citizen who owns ratified by the people? Will the hundred thougo slaves and who may be most deeply injured sand voters who own no slaves, and the thouthe crime, is taxed to pay the master and im- sands who believe that, to fill the country with orter the value of his felon slave! Is it not swarms of office-seekers, electioneering for right in forming a constitution to guard against judgeships, clerkships, attorneyships, sheriffships, &c., would corrupt the administration of The present constitution makes it imperative justice and give the powerful and influential spon the Legislature to pass laws authorising andne advantage over the weak and obscure, estets to emancipate their slaves, saving the tote for such a constitution? No such consti hats of creditors, and guarding against their tution can, in my opinion, obtain the approval coming a public charge. This is a strong of the people, and the convention which makes ovision in favor of emancipation, and exhib- such a Constitution must but it in operation the sentiment which prevailed in the conven- without sahmitting it to the people, if they wish ica. If it be continued, the rapid multiplica- to see it breathe the breath of life. Unless the people shall impart vitality to it, by their act, pasequence. I desire the creation of a colo- its rickety existence will soon terminate by A few words to those with whom I generally

coincide upon the subject of slavery. titution to the satisfection of the people, and you think my plan of operations entirely too low, if not altogether ineffectual. You wish ative officers would more likely result in eval to fix a day after which all children born of slave parents shall be free on arriving at a certain convention. But as it has been made, I wish sge, subject nevertheless to be colonised out of is proceeds of their labor. This scheme prere it my hearty approval. I do not distrust sents difficulties. The idea that the master has scapacity of the people to select judicial and the same right of property in the increase that ecutive officers. I believe there is intelligence he has in the mother, is strongly impressed upon the public judgment; and whenever you call mmonwealth's attorney, and a competent for the surrender of the increase you are charg-tion for clerk, theriff, constable, &c. But 1 ed with it vading vested legal rights. You can for the surrender of the increase you are chargject to the scheme, because of its direct ten- only repel the charge by going into a long armay to corrupt the officer selected, and to gument and making distinctions between the screase of brutes and the increase of framan eings, owned and held as property. Concedsembitter society by filling it with distrusts ing you could demonstrate that it was perfectly just to restore the natural rights of the increase, And augment party autmonities and factions, after their inburhad compensated the master for his care and expenses of raising, still it seems to ne to be a question of such a complicated charscier that it ought not to be raised. Suppose a are litigants before him, from thinking that temple slave should have ten children and nine Would it be just to take this one from the mascourt, you cannot prevent him from think- terms soon as compensation for raising, &c., had seen made, and throw the expense of raising the s is a member of a large, wealthy, and influ- other nine, until they severally reached seven attal family, capable of bringing many voters the polis, and that is a poor, obscure individual with a solltary vote or a non-resident have g no vote at all. Every one must see that it vain age the increase shall be surrendered, are

judge is thinking of these things he is not well calculated to involve endless discussions .to try the cause. He will be tempted to think Suppose the increase should be idiotic or de them. Is human nature pure enough to re- formed, is the master to keep them until they reach the prescribed age and then give them up? Unfortunately, popular excitements are some- It would be greatly to his interest to give them mes so intense as to destroy, for the time, the up as soon as they were born. And what would blic judgment. Occasionally, we make our a colonisation society do with idiots and deections turn upon very curious tests. If we formed negroes? Certainly it would do no good set judges, just before the election an arrest to the colony in Africa to send them there .-r murder or other crime may occur. In the Let us, my friends, inculcate no such idea as urse of the canvass, some one may truly or that of forcing the slaveholder to surrender the isely charge that such a candidate is the rela- increase of his slaves at any given age. Let n or connexion or friend or enemy of the ac. him be the sole judge whether he is in conscised, and that such a candidate has already suce bound to do anything to liberate the Afrimmitted himself for or against the prisoner | can race. If God is with us, you may depend very one perceives the probability that such upon it, the slaveholder will feel the suggestions stements and charges would be made, and the of conscience, times without number, as he wita for them by actually expressing an opin- Such influences have heretofore supplied more a beforehand in favor of the most popular slaves, voluntarily offered by masters, than the Can any one believe that if our judiciary | American colonisation society could raise means ad been elective during the existence of our re- [dependant es they are upon charitable contri-I laws, as they were called, that candidates butions alone) to transport and settle in Liberia. would not have been required to express their My plan proposes that the negroes shall coloplaton as to the constitutionality of these laws | nise themselves by their own labor. I wish to r, under the elective system, we shall have or law, to decide each for himself whether he estions of liberty and life, and the highest will or will not surrender the whole or a part of astitutional questions involving the rights of his slaves, and give them the privilege of coloatract and property sellied by the results of maing themselves. You need not, my friends, for one moment doubt the efficacy of my planges of the same political denomination -al | slaves is prohibited and a colonisation society esmasters shall allow it to be done, the institution lingers. It will decay from that hour and the appelate judges would be elected from die. Henceforth, public sentiment, which in same party, the district and circuit judges this country is a power stronger than the sold be elected according to the political com- "consipotent dollar," will condemn the institution; and those who sustain it, as a blessing orscramble, it is possible that the streams of dained of God, will either emigrate with their stice might be made muddy. In this district, slaves to more congenial latitudes, or cheerfully s might have one set of decisions to suit the prepare to harmonise with the feelings of the ste of the electors; in that district, we might society fu which they live. The whole move-

conciled by the court of appeals, a new elec- The remarks I have made before this large on of appellate judges might take place, and, and respectable audience, are based upon the conformity to a change is popular sentiment. principle, that all men of sound mind and mae principles settled by their predecessors may lure years have the same and an equal natural overruled. Uncertainty and distrust must be right to use their faculties (however varient and onequal they may be) according to their own After the election is over, the opponents of volition in the pursuit of property and happie successful candidate, recollecting the heat ness. I regard all human institutions as unjus ad perhaps the animosities growing out of the and tyrannical which abridge the natural right, ontest, may be apprehensive that they cannot and by force compel the adult of sound mind to rain a fair trial of their suits before his Honor, submit to the commands, and surrender the prothe Judge. Hence, applications for changes of fits of his labor to the use of another, except it nue, and sui's will be removed from one dis- be done as a punishment for crime, or to the rict or circuit to another, enlarging the costs necessary service of the State. Negro slavery and harassing witnesses by long journeys. But violates this article of my creed. I believe that the annual demand be materially, altered? Certhe suit was tried where it originated, then, those societies are most prosperous where laould the judge decide against the litigant who borers are free and governed by their interests sposed his election, vexation and disappoint- and their contracts in the performance of serent may attribute the decision to corruption vice. Negro slavery is inconsistent with this

ag party might altribute the decision to a cor- I have been requested to avow my opinions. apt design on the part of the judge to reconcile I had to do it or seemingly hide them from the sopponents and to secure their support at the public gaze. Enough was known to induce threats that I should be requested to retire from Under such a system, who can expect stabili- office I should degrade myself in my own esand uniformity in the administration of just impation were I to retain office by concealing my e? Will it not engender distrusts and ani- sentiments upon any subject. I have the same interest with every other citizen in the forms tion of the new constitution. I have now pubtished before you, gentlemen, my opinious and ve officers than judges. What interest have the reasons for them, and I leave consequences

> RAYAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS. - The S. Louis Union says:

The newspaper estimates of deaths by cholers gives as the probable number of persons who per ished by the epidemic in this city, from five to six scribes their duties. They give bond and secu- thousand; but this estimate comprises only that portion of the community who died and were bu ader our first constitution, sheriffs were elect- ried in the cometenes connected with the city , but it worked so badly under the thousand and whose friends received a certificate or ac knowledgement from the attending physician, sta ting the fact that the person buried had died of cholers. It does not comprise the large number who died without receiving the attentions of a physician, or the still greater number who were a most catimable divine, whose unceasing labor during the continuance of this fearful visitation, carried him continually into the very midst of the pestilence, and where activity and enquires have placed him in possession of the most reliable da embodied in the Constitution constitute the par- the cholera, in its care-1 through this devoted city. amount expression of public sentiment, and are But the worst feature in this territying picture, in to remain unaltered until changed in the man- the fact, according to the author above referred to parents of a family were taken, leaving to the charity of this cold world, from two to five helpless orphan children. What a picture!

ners .- A letter in the New York Tribune, dated

exten the subscotts will be once

The Law of '23.

As the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, except by emigrants or persons claiming by will, descent or marriage, is frequently referred to in commention with the act of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, prohibiting the importation of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, prohibiting the importation with the act of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, prohibiting the importance in give the substance of these two acts, in the "best that could be proposed to relieve the finances of the State." In the will probably remain a year in the United States. It is said he wrote a letter, to be published in all the Irish newspapers, advantaged to of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, prohibiting the importation of the sevent of the passage of the bill, this Senator ventured to say that in his district alone one thousand the would be imported within twelve months, which he values at \$500,000 of taxable to be published in all the Irish newspapers, advantaged to other districts its quots or imports he fixes the increase of net revenue at from twenty-five to thirty purchasing a large tract of land out west to locate with the proposed to relieve the finances of the State. It is said he wrote a letter, to be published in all the Irish newspapers, advantaged to other districts its quots or imports he fixes the increase of net revenue at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars per annum. ter, the former, instead of being protected, is virtuily repealed, and that as long as the shall be in a for their conclusions. It is known that under the laws of 1794 and 1815.

It is known that under the laws of Kentucky were prohibially repealed, and that as long as the law of '49 worse condition than if there were no statutes upon the aubject.

The first section of the act of '33, provides that each and every person or persons, who shall hereafter import into this State any slave or slaves, or who shall buy or contract for a longer term than one year of the service of said stave or slaves, knowing the same to have been imported as aforesaid, he, she, or they, so offending shall forfeit and pay six hundred dollars for each slave so imported or bought, or whose services has been so ontracted for "recoverable by indictment," and with a proviso, allowing emigrants to bring their slaves with them to this State, such emigrant bene required to make, and have an affidavit that or her removal to the State was with the intention of becoming a citizen thereof, and that he or she has brought no slave or slaves into the State with the intention of selling them, recorded with in thirty days. The second section excepts resients from the penalties of the act, who import staves under will, descent, or marriage, and the other provisions relete to the duties of the Comonwealth Attorney, and the manner of enforcing

The first section of the act of '49 provides, that e ciusens of this Commonwealth are hereby of prohibited from purchasing and bringing into his State, any slave or slaves from any other tate in the United States for his, her, or their own use, provided that the person or persons, so bring ng into this State any such slave or slaves she him forty days after so purchasing and bringing erk of the county in which such slave or slaves brought, that the said slave or slaves were purhased and brought into this State for his. her. or laves were not brought for speculation to be old again for profit, or as merchandise, which affidavit is required to be recorded within forty

Section 2 prohibits the importer of such slaves om settling the same in this State for the term of 5 years next, after the importation, under the penalties denounced by the law of '33, and all rsons purchasing within 18 months, any of such of them should die on reaching seven years of slaves, with a knowledge of their being imported see, and only one should live to be grown. - as aforesaid, are fiable to a penalty of \$2.0. And by the fourth section, all Sheriffs and other offi-cers are prohibited under a like penalty from levyg upon, or selling any of such slaves, by virtue execution within the time of 18 months, against he importer, provided he has any real or personal state in the county, subject to execution which, ith due diligence can be found by the officer and section 5 prescribes the punishment for takng a false oath

Section 6: Be it further enacted, that so much of said act, approved February 2, 1833, as comes within the purview of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

It is next apparent that the whole substance of law of '33 is brought directly within the pur view and repealing clause of the law of '49. der the fir-t, no citizen can buy in another and bring into this State a single slave, whilst under the last any citizen may buy and bring here as many as he wants. Yet we are told this last aca a protection to, and renders more efficient the itst. This proposition I think, will be found omewhat difficult to establish to the satisfaction the people of Kentucky, or the city of Louis Men who take a common sease view of cts, will not easily comprehend the process reasoning by which some attempt to prove that law which prohibits the citizens from bringing uger is, the candidates might lay the founds nesses the toils of the Legro in his service - any slaves into the State is shielded and enforced by a subse quent law, authorizing all the citizens

Suppose persons engaged in making brick, man afacturing tobacco, or castying on large founderies, in or near Louisville, have money on hand which they wish to invest in the purchase of slaves n Virginia or Maryland, under the belief that their abor could be profitably employed in either or all hese pursuits, no such slaves could be brought to this State under the act of '33. Yet, under the act of '49 the brick-maker, the foundryman, tobacco manufacturer, farmer, or any one else, can mport all the slaves which they may be willing

o swear they intend for their own use. Whether a negro buyer or a slave merchant i authorised to bring to Kentucky 100 slaves, and sell hem out to ten different individuals, or be prohibi ed from deating in them as merchardise, in this made, but permitted to send or go for their own laves in each particular case, can produce up sentible change as to the number of slaves annually imported. If the slave merchant is not anthor ted to import slaves in large numbers, and sell hem out indiscriminately to those who may want them, he may act under the law as a special agent or one, or any number of persons, and in this de bring in as many as all his principals desire.

The Kentucky slave market will be increased or diminished, not according to the manner in which staves shall be imported, but by the individial wants throughout the State. The wants of the citizens individually, therefore must in the aggregate, constitute and regulate the great State de-And this demand, whether supplied by he merchant dealing in alaves as a regular busi ness, or by the citizen in person, or by his egent aust obey the laws of commerce and continue

ubstantially the same. The planters of Mississippi, for example. mire a given amount of bale-rope and bagging anmally, to secure and prepare their crops of cot on for market. Let us suppose that the Legiste are of that State should prohibit the importation nd sale of bagging and rope as merchandise; alowing every planter, however, to buy and bring as much of these articles as he wanted, would pagging and rupe merchant at these places, would end of bring their orders to Kentucky, and have amount of these articles annually required, would

ontique about the same. it. Will not all who are dishonest enough to vade this law, be as much inclined to practice raude under the provisions of the Act of '49, if here he any necessity to do so, in order to import Il such slaves from abroad as may be desired !there can, in fact, comparatively speaking, be but tile necessity for acting fraudulently as to the But I think it exceedingly probable that there he some "whipping the devil around the li may be very well for Mr. Calhoua to sneer, as under the pretext of special agencies for particular individuals. It may be said that this would not be honest. Are we not told that the law of '33 was evaded, and are we to expect better things unler the act of '49?

We are told that the slave merchant was in the habit of going to Maryland and Virginia, and buy-ing negroes and bringing them to Kentucky, and seiling them here, subsequent to the Act of '33, with impunity, because, as is alleged, there being in aversion to the Act, but few persons could be willing to inform against the negro-buyer, and norcover, the witnesses of whom the purchases were made in other States not being to each of the process of the courts of Kentucky the indictments could rarely, it ever, be sustained for want of proof. Are not all these difficulties presented in full force, to successful prosecutions under the Act of 49? It will certainly be as ifficult to procure the attendance of witnesses from other States, under the last as the first. The Act of '49, as applicable to the citizens of this State, must operate, in many instances, with great ot or small farm, meet with misfortunes, and beer unaveidable causes, under circumstances renfering it necessary for the debtor, in order to save a home for his family, to surrender or give a part tains. The imperialists have no means to transof his slaves to his creditors, in satisfaction of their demands, yet as the law now stands, no such arrangement can be made as long as the debtor has one particle of property, real of personal, sub

We are told that this provision was intended to prevent an evasion of the law, and restrict the mportation of slaves. This is the merest scare-

HAT has been ad a strong to an

thousand dollars per annum.

This is doubtless a wild speculation, yet the speeches of these advocates of the law of '49 go to prove that they consideted it a virtual repeal of the act of 1833, and they had the best of reasons for their constraints.

It is known that under the laws of 1794 and 1815. by which the citizens of Kentucky were prohibited from importing slaves, except for their own use, the slave population continued to increase in a much greater ratio than the whites, up to the act of 1833, and that for the first eight or ten years thereafter, the increase of slaves was little or nothing. But for the last six or eight years, by individual evasions and special legislation, its good effects (as we are told by two of the prostavery candidates for the Convention) to a considerable extent have been defeated.

Slavery is believed to be a great evil, and as an

Slavery is believed to be a great evil, and as an original preposition, but few in Kentucky would advocate its introduction. The strong tendency of the slave to increase beyond the free or white population, notwithstanding the act of 1794, and 1815, in substance the same as that of '49, and 1815, in substance the same as that of '49, and forseeing the evils which, under such a states of things, must sooner or later befall the Commonwealth, the Legislature passed the act of '33, which was held indispensible by that body, (and particularly the representatives from Louisville and Jefferson county, three of whom are candidates for the Convention.) to the future growth and prosperity of the State, and the admissions of Measura. Guthrie and Rudd that the public good immanded the passage of that law, that it exerted demanded the passage of that law, that it exerted a powerful influence for the first seven or eight years in restricting the further importation of slaves, but that its salutary influence by individual evasions and special legislation, has been to a great extent overcome for several years past, strongly unce the necessity of incorporation its strongly urge the necessity of incorporating its provision in the Constitution, with a proviso that il staves imported in violation thereof should be

This provision would execute itself and render wholly unnecessary all fines and penalties to entorce a faithful observance of the law. And I am Tree to confess that I with many other citizens of controlling em autonished to hear the opinions of pro-slavery candidates in respect to the evils of slavery, the necessity of preventing its future im portation, their opposition to continued agitation, and the inability to carry out in practice the law of '33, and yet find these gentlemen all opposed to putting it in the Constitution, where it can be enforced and carried out, and the objections to igitation overcome. As to my own part, whilst believe the true policy of the State is to probibit all future importations of slaves, yet it is one of these questions upon which we find great diversity see and Illinios, which yield a considerable of opinion; and I would heartily have met the pro-slavery candidates and joined them in incorpora-ting the principle of the act of '33 in the Constitution, with the additional provision forfeiting or freeing any and all slaves imported in violation

It is not my purpose at present to discuss the question of slavery upon principles of abstract right or political economy. Upon both or either as an original proposition there would be but a tean minority in Kentucky on the side of slavery. As to the importation of slaves from abroad being o the advantage of the poor man who has a small intrue. Let it be supposed that the sanguine an-icipations of some of our Kentucky statesmen soon be doubled, would, say prod, laid out under such a state of things, by the poor man, be likely o yield him as good an interest upon his capital as he same amount invested in slave property under constitutional provisions restricting its further in-trease upon us? Certainly not. By a great in-trease of numbers from other States, you diminsh the value of slave hire here to a much greater xtent, (to say nothing of its tendency to lower he price of white labor,) than the price required be given in the original purchase; and to that is a handsome fortune. extent nothing could be more certain to injure the should like to know how the Editors of the

Democrat stand upon the law of '33 as effected by the act of '49. Are they in favor of a continuance the latter in force! How are the democratic candidates for the Legislature upon this subject?
Do they desire a continuance of the law of '49?
HAMILTON.

Southern Opinion of Mr. Calbonn's Address. The following criticism upon the recent address f Mr. Calhoun, to the Southern people, accords o well with our own opinion of that document,

that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our columns. We copy it from the New Orleans Grescent:- Low. Cour. Mr. Calhoun's Appress.-The manifests of the South Carolina Senator has at length appeared.

As we did not publish the speech of Mr. Benton,
to which Mr. Galhoun's address is a reply, we do

ot feel called upon to give up our columns to the South Carolinian has attempted. We shall ocument which comes to us from Fort Hill. We with the following instructions: opose to notice only one of the assumptions of

to which Mr. Calboun attains when he pretends that he is the represe tative of the opinions and the feelings of the whole southern people. The arrogance of Mr. Benton is entirely personal, or at most confined to his family. It injures no one his visit is to open negotiations for a matrix at most confined to his family. It injures no one but himself and his particular friends, and is a mat. Iteaty between the President of the French Reter more for ridicule than for censure. Mr. Calhour's presumption -not as open and bold as that of his competitor, but of that sickly sort which and other towns, tastend of buying of the regular pretends not to be what it is—is more serious in its effects-more dangerouly in its consequences. send or bring their orders to Kentucky, and have them filled here. But the quantity or aggregate no one but the poor Lieutenant Colonel, feels the fatal consequences of Bentonian arrogance and Bentonism friendship. Mr. Calhounhis pretensions—assumes to be the champion of the south. He damus us with his eternal defence of our rights. He smothers us with his carresses, and overwhelms us with his protestations of devotion to our interests. We would fain have fewer professions and more discretion of conduct-a dom in the deeds. We would not be the victims umber of slaves that may be imported under the of Calboun's vanity as Col. Fremont was of his

will be some "whipping the devil around the dump," in the way of playing slave merchant, he does in his address, at Mr. Benton's over estimate of himself. Like the Pharisee in the tem-ple, he seems to thank God that he is not as the publican, and very old-maidishly affects to have a ery small opinion of himself and his abilities. But in our opinion, he far out-Benton's-Benton when he puts himself up as the great representative and advocate of southern interests and southern rights. He presumes to have for his constituents the prople of filteen sovereign States—unsatisfied as he is with representing the immaculate State of South Carolina. When he furnishes us with credentials of his Senstorship from the south, we may admit his right to speak in the name of the southern people.

ADDITIONAL POREIGN NEWS

Hungary. Dunbiskie has effected a juncture with Georgy, desperate attack on the Russians. Kossuth's on hand amount to 80 5 pieces and 8235 coils. proclamation to the people is being fully carried out. The Hungarians have buried their corn and provisions and driven their horses on the mounport. Kossuth has returned to Peath amidet much

DEATH OF SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.—This well-known and distinguished musicism died yesterday after a brief but terrible illness. His last conversation importation of slaves. This is the merest scare-crow. Persons having means, and wishing to im-port slaves from abroad, will not be in the least man Catholic Church, a love for American Insti-

of the second and presents the propertion of these worstes own, and presents the people of the second and the precise of the second and the precise of the second and the precise of the posterior of the second and the precise of the posterior of the second and the precise of the posterior of posterior of the posterior of the posterior of posterior of the posterior of the posterior of post other to the second of the sec

poor families upon.

Fires continue to rage in the woods of Maine. The Portland Advertiser states that the oridge near that town, has extended over a space of two miles in length, by one mile in width. The people have been busy in ditching and ploughing: in order to stop the progress of the flames, but thus far with little success.

Lady Wortley is now figuring at the Springs at the North. She is sister of Lord Manners, lately Baron Hothschild's opponent for Parliament.

An Englishman writing from San Francisco. says that a major and a captain in the U. S. army employ themselves in rowing a ferry boat, by which they make more money than by attending to their military duties.

The Mississippi papers announce the death of E. H. Van Winkle, a distinguished lawyer of J. M. McKin, Jl, N. Filta st., Pariatelphia. that State. INTERESTING FROM BOLIVIA .- Late advices from J. BALDWIN, Bullany, Va.

ken place there. In Paz, great atmotifies had been C. C. Exxars, Utica, N. Y. committed, during which a great number of hou- D. M. DEWEY, Aronic Hail, Rochester, N. Y. GENEROUS ACT .- Myndert Van Shaick, Esq., has purchased two perpetual acholarships in the New York high school, which he has presented to

ed firemen. They cost \$3000. Mr. Kives.-We learn from the Richmond Re- WH. GARNETT, Glasgow, My. ablican, that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives will proba-ably leave this country, on his mission to France, J. B. Russell, Gazette Other, Cinciunati, O.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—There was in the U.

the expenditures \$14,4.8,231. IRON MANUFACTURE IN ORIO AND KRNTUCKY .-There are, according to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 33 Iron fornaces in Ohio and Kentucky, that is to say 22 in Ohio and 11 in Kentucky, which

amount of metal. Much the largest portion of the Ohio and Kenucky metal, is disposed of at the Cincinnati market, and it is very seldom that the supply is more than adequate to the demand. The amount sumed in Cincinnati slone, is estimated at 22,000 tons, for which \$650,000, or thereabours, is annu-

The differences between the French Govern ment and that of Guatemala have been adjusted, after an interruption of nearly a year, the French Consul, M de Challaye, has raised the tri-color mount of money which he may desire to lay out the purchase of a negro, nothing can be more has been successful in demanding a full retraction of all old grievances, all of which, however, seemed to us much more a matter of form, than of aubstance. Friendly relations have been sunpended between the two powers since last au-

> GOLD HUNTERS RETURNING .- Mr. Andrews, formerly of Vermont, arrived in Albany, N. Y., Couston's last week, accompanied by his two daughters and Beginners. \$35,000 in gold, the product of their joint earnings in Catifornia, during six months. They were residing in Oregon, and arrived in California at the commencement of the gold fever. The whole family went to work in the placer, and the result

FLOWER'S SPRINGING FROM THE GRAVE Dickens says:

When death strikes down the innocent and young for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shape of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world and bless it. Of every text that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentier nature comes. In the destroyer's steps, there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven.

These beautiful thoughts bear a close resemblance to those of Beattie, in the last verse of the Hermit:

See Truth, Love and Mercy in trium h descending, And nature all glowing in Ricen's first bloom; On the cold check of death smiles and coses are blending.

And beauty I mmortal awakes from the tomb Contous Will.-Among the fegacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New the justification-almost entirely personal-which York, has long had in charge, is one made many years ago by John Leahe. He leafes £1,000.

I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of The address is directed to the people of the outhern States; and throughout Mr. Cathoun New York, and their successors, one thousand rems to consider every attack upon himself as pounds lawful money of said State, to be by them attack on the southern people. Mr. Benton put out at lawful interest, and the annual incomas often been accused of arrogance. He has in thereof to be said out in sixpenny wheaten to vestable of bread, and distribute on every Sabbath day, in the trait of his character than in his recent some part of said church, after divine service, in dissouri speeches. But Mr. Benton, in his bold- the morning, to such poor as to them shall sp

> London yesterday; and it is added that the object of public and Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans, Wehave not heard in what way it is proposed to settle the question of precedence between the comple de Pars and the presible issue of the proposed marriage; but this point, doubtless, has not escaped the penetrating mind of M. Thiers.

> ABD-KL-KADER - This gallant Moorish chieftain is str'i kept in duran e by the French government The violation of promise committed by the former dynasty is continued by the present one, and in iswer to his petitions for release, he has been answered, that the government is afraid he will not keep his word. It must, therefore, by its peculiar fear, continue to violate its own.

Seventy years ago, Mrs. Washington knit stockings for the General; now there are not fifty ladies in this city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apple gets into the dumpling.

The remaining State and Congressional elections to take place this year are-

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND TOPE-The market has been rather as heretofore, and we quote the range of the market at 10 and 10 to supply the whole demant west of the Aug154164e for Bagging, and 7428c for Rope. Sales early in
the week of 5:0 pieces and 570 coits chiefly at 16 and 8c,

RUSSELL & STEARNS. though a small tot of Bagging was sold at 16je; also a pieces an 1 290 coi's at 16x16jc, and 7ga8c. The receipts and Bem of Costia has been defeated. Bem is this week amount to 2311 pieces and 1414 coils. The collecting all his troops near Freydien to make a shipments were 1255 pieces and 1150 coles. The stocks COAL & WOOD-Stock of Pittsburgh Coal fair with retalt soles at 10atte, delivered. Soles of Wheeling and

ons at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per load. with no sales of note to report. The recei, ts this ary to fair qualities are 6aSc. Cotton Batting may be quoted at8a8jc. Cotton Yarms are scarce, and sales

of God, a full belief in the New York Tribune, dated Spanish Bar, Middle Fork of the Sacramento, June 3, 1849, says:

Some ten miles from here, on the North Fork of the Sacramento, least week, the Americans end Chili-use haid a grant row, which resulted in table of the statistic extrained by this provisions and gold, and leave in a certain the river. They were first warned to that their provisions and gold, and leave in a certain their provis

VEGET A BLES -Sales of 1,500 bbls Potatoes for able ment at \$1a\$1 20 per bhl. Sales of Onions at \$1 40.\$1. 50 per bbl. Sales of Cabbage at \$31a505 per thousand. WHIRKY - Moderate stocks; prices this week steady conflagration in the awamp beyond the railroad at maining for raw, with rales at the whar to day at this. We quote rectified from stores at 19c. Hereigts this week 36 bile. We hear of sales of Peach Brandy from tores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old peach are demanding Stadt 21 per g Pos Com nou Branty 25c per gallon French Brandy \$1 25 83 per callon.

PHOVISIONS.—Morket firm, with no receipts. We quide sains of Bronn from stores, at 60 for clear sides, sales of shoulder at 5-55c; large sales of barrel huma at \$5,00; sales of Sagat care I hams at \$5,00; sales of plate know at 7,00c. Small sales of lard at \$5.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. H. Decw, Richmond, Va. REV. J. DICKEY, Heinp u. Lila. M. Ryax, Maysville, Ky. Hev. WM. Goss, Christianburg, Ky. MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, hy. JUNETH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lamyette, Ia. Bolivia state that three revolutions had lainly ta- Guo. Scannonvent, Owensboro, Ky.

HEXRY CHAPIN, Canandaigus, N. Y. Brows & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEADHAN, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. the fire department, to endow two sons of deceas. II. BARCLAY, Russeliville, Ky. Rev. Houren Canws, Chicago III. Hog. A. W. GRAHAN, Bowlingreen. Ky.

SLIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. S. Tressury on the 231 uit., subject to deaft, the P. II. Conant, Smithland, hy. sum or \$2,477 (86. The receipts for the quarter ending the 30th of June, were \$11,141,471, and fastraction in singles and on the Plane. MADAMEABLAND & ROZ begs to announce to the All mines of Louisval e and us into that me mas colleges content in this city, and that she will be happy to divisioner or once a new or the materialism of a jow added

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

A state and state of the Paris.

Further parties are call assectated correctly only at a first house, on Wannet street, first nouse cast of the Aug s MEDICAL BOOKS.

BECKWITH & MOREON, having mide arrange-nion a with the primary distribution pu distribution the care, with receive all new Medical Books from the press of Mesors, Lea de Banchard, Mesors, Burfingloo de Harwell, Mesors, Lindsey de Biakestone, dec., as soon as they can be of ought neteating puritoution.

is de M. have on hand a spicualty assurtment of S andard Medical Works; including, Fue Text Books used in the comission Medical University, and the new books the day. Puydenes wishing to replenish their library, thould Payactions who ing to replensh their norary, should be that in giving un a chi as we warrant our there of ne intest edition and period in every respect, of the infrashed at our expenses.

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Aug. 4 632 Main st., bt. I fired and Fourth als.

BECKWITH & MORITON, Wholesale Ment St., below Butter, at J. Manach's and stationary, so, and Ment St., below Butter, at J. Manach's and statio.—Station Basis on hand by H. & M., watch was be sold to trace -t reduces prices. Comque's Armunicues, Pine's do ; Smith's do ; Smie) sdor, Rey's dor, Emerson's dor, Mavie's dor, & C. Comston's Bolanj; Mrs Lincoln's dor, Bolany for

Resident - Goodrich's Comprehensive Series, McGut-Cy's Educate stog runnich's du. Grammers - Limiton's; Beller's; Smith's Blisn's Bou e's, Brindam's; Murray's Dictional car - Webster's; Walker's; Worcester's; one's Johnson's, here's silenetr's; Sauth's Oiney's; Marse's; Historias - Carlof Series; Pennech's; Grimshaw's; Good teles; William's, Wilson's, ito bins'; Eyler's, &c. Speises - Comicy's Colo's; Hazen's; Mateuiliy's; Edicars; Edicars; Edicars; Notional by Encerose. Principal Common School, New, Edicin, &c., Merchants coming to our city to parchase Books are requested to examine our Sucks and prices, No. AE,

Many street, at the old of Burst J. Academ, re.
Aug a BECAWITH & MOSTON, WO delightful rooms can be had with board, at the corner of Third and Wainut streets, application be made south. ALSO-Several gentlemen can be accommo-

dated with or without rooms. 38 21-11 TRANSVLVAME UNIVERSITA. MEDICAL DECARRACES

I'HE 32d season will open on the 1st Monday in No. vember next under the direc-Benj. W. Budley, M. D., Professor of the Principles R bert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and James M. Bath, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur-Sam'i. Austin, M. D., Projemor of Theory and Pracice of Medicine. Ememer & Builley, M. D., Professor of Gene al and activingical Anatomy and r by sun gy-Henry M. Bushit, M. D., Protessor of Materia Medica West. M. ticking. M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the

Discussion of Woman and Chicago. H. M. Shitten, M. D. Den testriber of Austony. The Con of a tale Course to \$1.5, investment or accepte. The Maritimeters out through brack a \$5. The Pisng and indging from \$2 to to \$3 to par were. "OBE I I EI En, M. D. Donat the Lace ty. Lexington, Kv., July \$1, 1849.

DIAND-FORFES. - We have just received an inover of i'mar Puries, new and beautiful parterns out to addition to our toriner a sea, a tifera val We have now in statemagnificent carven concreted Tourse Frame Forter

2 extra finished do 64 do
1 very superior do 64 do
2 pla a equire tiblet do 64 do
2 count contribe do 64 do 2 Guillie ta les einewood & octave Plano Potte, with 2 il oli tabiri osewood foctave Pino-Fortes, with

those ded ingre 4 persons of octave Piaco Fortes, with me-local regs, hurly that and makegany 6 octave Plane-Forte; plain square plater square do to so York manufactu La occom hand Punus bou, it, exchanged, and re-Car Atways on hand (wholesale and retail) Musical

R. H. STEARNS. CHAUNCET CARPENTER. PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL.

STEARNS & CU. LARGE assertance Lat PLOORING, SHELVING. A WEATHER-BUIRDING, ac., combiner on WEATHER BOARDING, FLOORING, &c., wed an intersed to order. Covingron, h.f. June 23 - 15

of Glazed Walding, blace and wine, for the use of BAGGING AND TOPE.—The market has been rather dull this week, with but light sales reported. Prices are the hastern article. We are now making it to sufficient

Cincinnati, January 20, 1812.- II COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Will stiend promptly by any pushess entrasted to min-will actus a gent for the collection of mine?

ag accounts, Ac. Ac. Unarges monerate, April 1, 1818 U TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BASE. MANUPACTURE AND IMPOSTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. 110 13-11 NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, NY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish ment in the West. The patronage on the public is sold

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Have always for sale a large state of PA Philos, of every
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Sept. Pth. D528.—14.

WOODELFF & Schulbs PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Design in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Sig Plane, 62, Taind Street, near Mr. usville, Ky.

of the second of the second of the of